THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1831. NO. 85.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS *AND* EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP

October 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given. February 18—tf

EXCHANGE.

WANTED, Michigan and Canada paper.—The highest price given for English, French, and American Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No 68 Wood st.
Pittsburgh, May 31.

WOOL.—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

May 10—tf

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal,
Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office. June 24—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.
Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co

March 11.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

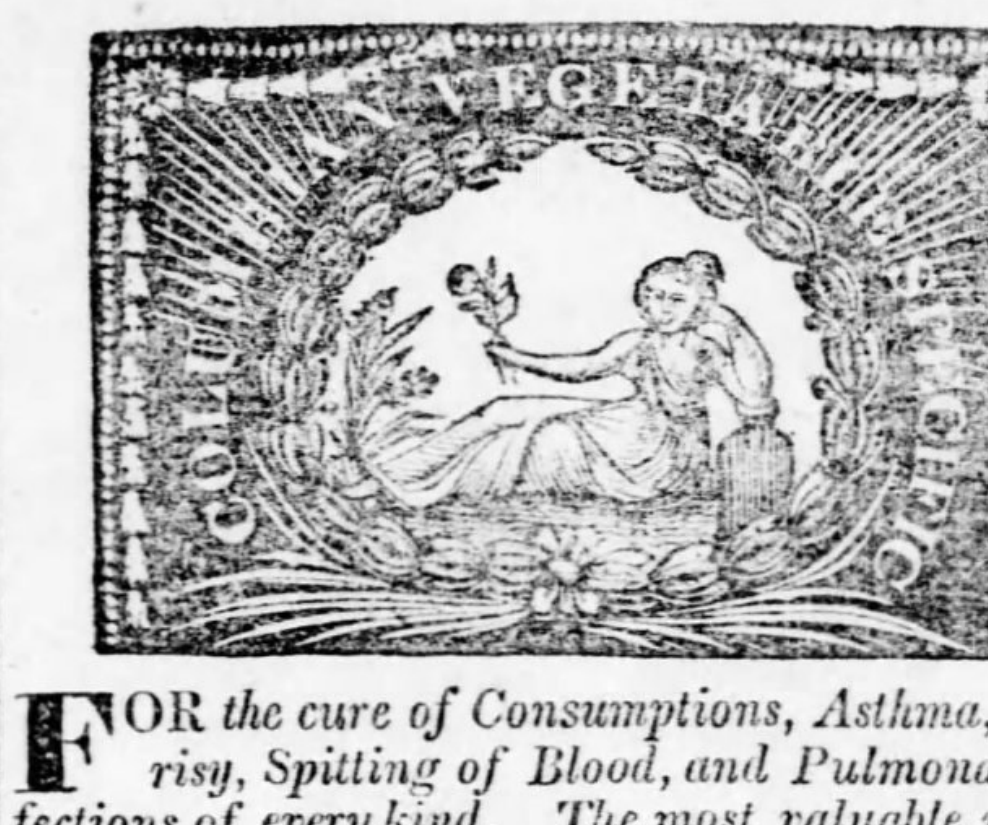
TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,



FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,
An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 4—1y

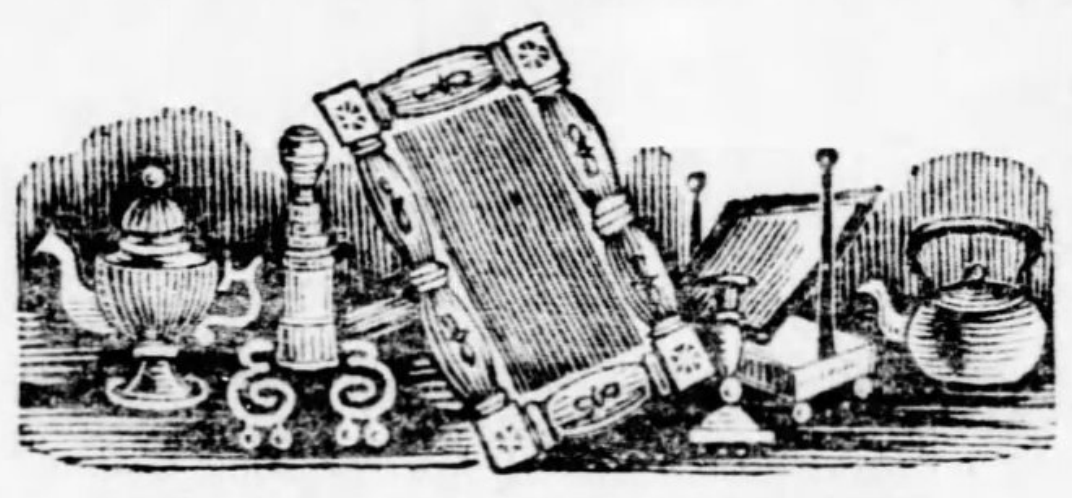
ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co. AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 20, 1830—1y.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.

April 15—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.



LOGAN & KENNEDY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening an extensive assortment of Hardware Cutlery &c., to which they would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, mechanics, and others. Also a well selected assortment of New England bench and moulding planes.

April 5.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞ The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

NOTICE.—The firm of Steele & Co. is dissolved by the death of I. STEELE. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment, and all those having claims will present the same for settlement to JOHN BIRMINGHAM, surviving partner of the late Steele & Co. Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—W. M. CARLISLE, of the firm of Steele & Carlisle, and JOHN BIRMINGHAM, surviving partner of Steele & Co. have associated themselves together, under the firm of CARLISLE & BIRMINGHAM, and will continue a General Agency and Commission Business, at the old stand, No. 90 Front street.

W. M. CARLISLE,
JOHN BIRMINGHAM.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831.—3mo.

☞BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.☜

Ohio paper Generally, one half per-ct.

Erie,	½ pr. ct.	Urban. Bk. Co.	3 to 5
Virginia,	1	Scioto Bk.	3 to 5
N. Y. City Notes	1	Michigan	3 to 5
Delaware do	½ to 1	Canada	4
Canton	2	Georgia & N. Car.	4
Wilks'b.	2	South Carolina	3
Pottsville	2	N. York, Con.	2
Greensburgh	30	R. Isl., Vermont,	
Old Bk. Steub.	25	Mass., N. Hamp.	
Maryland,	½ to 1	New Jersey	1 to 2

GOLD.

Sovereigns 4 65. American Gold 2 per-ct. premium. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, *No. 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* April 29.—tf.

Drawing, Painting, and Gilding,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.
J. NEWTON

HAS removed to No. 27 Market street, between Front and Second, where he intends carrying on the above; and he assures the public that he will execute all orders with which he may be favored in as neat a manner, upon as reasonable terms, and as promptly, as can be done on the west of the mountains. Portraits and Miniatures executed in a superior style, and paintings bought, sold, exchanged, of repaired.

J. N. will continue to receive a small class of pupils.

LITHOGRAPHY.

J. N. has established a Lithographic Press, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Lithographic Printing. Those who wish to have a multiplicity of copies from any design, will find this a beautiful substitute for copperplate engraving, and will experience a considerable saving of time and expense by preferring it.

Just published, the first number of a series of Ornaments, which will be found useful to Architects, Painters, Carvers, Gilders, Engravers, Cabinet Makers, Chair Ornamenters, Statuaries, and all persons whose business is connected with the Fine Arts.

J. N. respectfully solicits subscribers to a work on Flower, Fruit, and Shell Painting, &c., which he intends publishing as soon as the materials are in readiness. The work will contain the whole theory of the art, as far as its title purports, and will greatly aid those who wish to devote a part of their leisure hours to this branch of painting.

May 6, 1831.

WANTED, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina paper. Also, Notes of the Michigan and Canada Banks.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
May 10, 1831.

REMOVAL.
DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Walter Fortune & Sons, Saddletree Manufacturers, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 26th day of April last. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to Walter Fortune and James Fortune, who are duly authorised to receive the same, and who will settle all accounts due by the said firm.

WALTER FORTUNE,
JAMES FORTUNE,
LUKE FORTUNE,
JOHN FORTUNE.

The business will be carried on as usual, at the old stand, in Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, by Walter Fortune and James Fortune, under the firm of WALTER FORTUNE & SON.

☞ Two or three Journeymen Saddletree makers, and three or four Apprentices, wanted immediately. Apply to W. F. & SON.

May 12, 1831.—3mo

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to

C. DARRAGH,
Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.

March 11, 1831.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH
March 4, 1831.—tf

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S
PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER, per r'm,		hot press,		$4 25 a 4 50
do.	do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do.	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,		per ream,		2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial,	per ream,	2 75
do.	do.	Medium,	do.	1 75
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	do.	2 00
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS, per groce,				$5 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,		per lb.		25
PAPER HANGINGS,		per piece,		31¼ a 75
BORDERS,			do.	12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

PRICES CURRENT.
JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,		$3 00 to	$3 25
do	do	do	2 50 to	2 75
CAP	do	do	3 00 to	3 25
do	do	do	2 50 to	2 75
do	do	do	2 00 to	2 25
PRINTING	do,	Imperial,	4 00 to	5 50
do		Superroyal,	3 50 to	5 25
do		Medium,	2 50 to	3 25
do		Demy,	2 00 to	2 25
WRAPPING,		Imperial,	1 87 to	2 25
do		Medium,	1 62 to	1 75
do		Crown,	75 to	1 00
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	1 87 to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,			4 50 to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,	lb.		20 to	22 cts.

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831—tf

A FIRST RATE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that very valuable Farm, situated in Crow's Bottom, New Sewickly township, Beaver county, at present occupied by Michael O'Byrne, about 23 miles from Pittsburgh, 5 miles from Economy, and about the same distance from Beavertown; containing 215 acres and 84 perches and allowance. The tract has a front of upwards of half a mile on the Ohio river, and considerably more then one half of it is rich river bottom, of almost inexhaustible fertility; the remainder is well timbered with hickory, walnut, oak, &c. Upwards of one hundred acres are cleared, and under good fence, and the whole is capable of being made one of the most profitable farms in the western country, being well watered by Crow's run, and several small streams emptying into the Ohio river. On the premises there is a large and commodious stone house, fronting on the mail stage read from Pittsburgh to Beaver, 80 by 50 feet, built of squared stone in range work, in the best manner, intended for a public house, but admitting of being improved into a first rate mansion house. There is also on the premises a a tolerable good barn, cattle sheds, and out houses, with a good bearing apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees, and a plentiful supply of stone coal.

For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to the subscriber, corner of Ferry and Second streets, Pittsburgh, or to Ephram Pentland, Esq. at his office in the Diamond, or to Michael Conway, living on the adjoining tract, who will show the premises to any person wishing to purchase. A good and sufficient title, in fee simple, clear of all incumbrance, will be made to purchasers, and possession will be delivered on the first of April next.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN.

Pittsburgh, June 10.—w6t.

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;
OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine,* and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time! JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831—w1y

CHEROKEE CASE.—JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, 51 Market street, have just received "The Case of the Cherokee Nation against the State of Georgia; argued and determined at the Supreme Court of the United States, January Term, 1831." July 8, 1831.—2t

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO.
July 2, 1831.

THE President and Managers of the company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the last six months. The same will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 11th inst.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, JR. *Treasurer.*

June 8—3t

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

WILLIAM LECKY is a candidate for the *SHERIFFALTY* of Allegheny county.

July 8—te

PRIZE LIST
OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY, CLASS No. 13.

Drawn Nos.—3 50 6 54 8 33 53 24 59.

NOS. 24, 53, 59, a prize of 1505 DOLLARS; sold to customer in Ohio. 3, 24, 53, whole ticket of $1000; sold to Mr. Staunton, Broker, of Pittsburgh. One Prize of $500; several of $300, $200, $100, &c. &c. amounting to at least FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, were sold by

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
July 8, 1831.

SAVE COSTS!—The notes and accounts of *Jacob Hanson,* late Auctioneer, are left with me for settlement and collection, by his assignees. Persons interested are requested to attend to this notice before the first of September next. After that date, suits will be instituted against all delinquents.

M. B. LOWRIE,
July 8—w3 No. 21 Diamond.

LIFE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS—being Nos. 21 and 22 of the Family Library, is just received and for sale at the Book-store of JOHN I. KAY & Co., 51 Market street.

July 8, 1831.—2t

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.—Harper's Family Library, Nos. 21 and 22, Life of Mary, Queen of Scots; by Henry Glassford Bell, Esq.; in two volumes. Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets. July 8—2t

NEW EDITION
OF
FISHER AND ERSKINE'S CATECHISM.

HOGAN & CO., *Booksellers,* at the corner of Front and Market streets, have just published "The Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism, explained, by way of question and answer: in two parts: Part 1st, of what man is to believe concerning God: Part 2d, of the duty which God requires of man. Third Philadelphia edition, carefully compared with an early and correct Scotch impression." July 8—3t

The Monthly American Journal of Geology and Natural Science;

EXHIBITING the present state and progress of knowledge in Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Comparative Anatomy, Chemistry, Meteorology, Physical Natural Agents, and the Antiquities and Languages of the Indians of this continent—conducted by G. W. Featherstonhaugh.—Subscriptions received at the Bookstore of *John I. Kay & Co.,* 51 Market street.—Price $3 50 cents per annum, payable in advance.

July 8, 1831.—4t

FORTUNE'S BULLETIN!!

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER!!!—Nos. 13, 14, 26, the grand mammoth capital prize of
60 Thousand Dollars,
☞Was sold at the "Prize Selling Office," by
July 8 GEO. A. COOK.

WOOL,
Of all descriptions, received on consignment,
AND SOLD BY
J. & M. BROWN & M. D. LEWIS,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞Customary advances made.—June 28, 1831—8

REMOVAL.
CAST SHEET LEAD MANUFACTORY.

DAVID BAIN, PLUMBER, Respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business in this place. He begs leave to inform them that he is now prepared to make up all kinds of Lead work, such as Chemical Retorts, Vats, Cisterns, Boilers, Lead Pipes of any size, Lift and Force Pumps, Water Closets, Fixture or Shower Baths, conveying water from springs to dwellings, and raising it to the different apartments, covering roofs and gutters with lead, copper, or zinc, and laying of iron and lead pipe. Has always on hand, Hatter's Kettles, made of Cast Sheet Lead, superior to any now made in this city. Also, Sheet Lead for gutters, in sheets of four feet wide, and in any lengths.

☞Orders left with Mr. William P. Baum, in Wood street, above Second, will be attended to.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, or Brass, taken in exchange, at No. 10 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. April 26.—w3m.

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER, MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.

G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.

November 23—wtf

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL KELLER has removed to the south west corner of Market and Front streets, where he will continue the old business of selling IRON AND NAILS, &c. where he will receive in payment, all kinds of country produce, and, having plenty of room, will also receive goods on consignment. April 8—w3m.

PACKARD & ESTEP, at their establishment in the Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, are prepared to furnish SHEET STEEL, suitable for cotton gins, in any quantity, on the most advantageous terms, either in the shape of sheets or in circles, (ground and polished,) as may best suit the wishes of manufacturers of cotton gins.

May 20—w3mo

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Robert Smith, of Versailles township, are hereby notified to make payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against his estate, to present them for settlement without delay.

SAM'L GORMLY, Adm'r,
July 5—5w *Cum testamento annexo.*

WOOL!!

THE Subscriber, JOHN C. MURPHY, late of the firm of A. & J. Murphy, will pay the highest prices in Cash for any quantity of

WOOL,

washed before shearing or afterwards, delivered at his GROCERY AND WOOL STORE, in Liberty street, Pittsburgh. As he believes himself a competent judge of Wool, he thinks those who have mixed or fine lots will find it their interest to call, and get a price according to the grade.

JOHN C. MURPHY.

N. B. *Groceries and Liquors* can be had at the above house for a small advance on cost and carriage. May 31—w3mo

POETRY.

From the Charlestown Free Press.

The following lines were handed to us by a lady, who takes a deep and active interest in the cause of Colonization. We cheerfully give them a place, as well to gratify our respected correspondent, as to give pleasure to others who feel a concern for the great scheme which has engaged the talents and lives of so many philanthropists.

An address to an intimate friend, written at sea, by one of the American Missionaries to Africa, who died there, soon after.

While thought a homeward path has trac'd
Back o'er the spreading ocean waste,
There daily comfort gladden'd me;
My heart has fix'd upon the place,
Where, cheer'd with smiles and bless'd with grace,
A Home I found, a home with thee.

A home! a home! that sound belov'd
Has many a cankering care remov'd,
When tortures oft have sadden'd me;
No more, perhaps, a home will greet
The weary pilgrim's lagging feet,
With thee, my last I found with thee.

But cease to murmur! hush the sigh!
A home thou say'st, a home is nigh;
The bosom of thy God shall be
A home of comfort, home of peace,
Where all thy wanderings shall cease;
My God, my home I'll seek with thee.

When Afric's sun and dews have spent
A little strength that heaven has lent,
And Time with me forever cease,
Oh let my joyful spirit rise,
And find its home above the skies,
And everlasting rest and peace!

O, Africa, I cross the wave,
To tell thee, "Thou art not a slave!"
Thou long hast kiss'd the rod;
Unloose, unloose thy iron bands,
And raise aloft thy bleeding hands,
And stretch them out to God.

THE ROSE.—By Charles James Fox.

The rose, the sweetly blooming rose,
Ere from the tree 'tis torn,
Is like the charm which beauty shows
In life's exulting morn.

But ah, how soon its sweets are gone,
The rose-bud withering lies,
So—long ere life's pale eve comes on—
The flower of beauty dies.

But since the fairest heaven e'er made
Soon withering we shall find,
Be thine, sweet girl, what ne'er shall fade,
The beauties of the mind.

From the New York American.

TO THE HERO—TOUCHING HIS "UNIT."

Your rats united might have been,
But, should we judge from actions,
We'd say, although a "Unit" then,
They now are *vulgar* fractions.
H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following extract is from one of the very interesting discourses on the advantage of scientific knowledge to practical men, just published in the first volume of the American Library of Useful Knowledge.

I allude to the card machine of Whittemore, and the nail machine of Perkins. Of the former it would not become me to speak in terms of confident praise, from my own want of the proper knowledge of machinery. But I must confess, that when I first saw it, it seemed to me to be an almost intelligible being, and to do every thing but speak; and whether considered with reference to the simplicity of its means, the accuracy and variety of its operations, or its almost universal capacity for common use, it deserved the highest commendation. Other inventions have since somewhat narrowed the sphere of its operations, and made its celerity less felt. But I may quote the remark of one of our most ingenious countrymen, who, to a question put to him, what, after two months' examination of the patent office of Washington, and his own surveys elsewhere, appeared to him the most interesting of American inventions, unhesitatingly answered, Whittemore's card machine. The remark was made by Perkins; and perhaps no person but himself would have thought, that his nail machine, which with its toggle joint, consumes bars of iron, and returns them in nails, with the tranquil grandeur of a giant, conscious of superior power, might not have borne the most strenuous rivalry.

And this leads me to remark, in the next place, as matter of pride, as well as of encouragement, that to mechanics themselves we are indebted for some of the most useful and profitable inventions of our age. I have already adverted to the perfection of the steam engine by Watt. The cotton machine of Arkwright constitutes an era in inventions, and has already thrown back upon Asia all her various fabrics, and compelled her to yield up to European skill the cheapest labor of her cheapest population. The inventions of Wedgewood have led to almost as striking a rivalry of the pottery and wares of the East. The cotton-gin, which has given to the cotton growing States of the south their present great staple, is the production of the genius of Whitney. In the year 1794, the Carolinas and Georgia were scarcely known to our ablest diplomatists, as cultivators of the plant, so obscure and unimportant were its results. The inventions of Whitney at once gave it the highest value; and laid the broad foundation of their present prosperity. At this very moment, New England annually consumes, in her manufactories, more than one fifth part of the eight hundred and fifty thousand bales of cotton, the annual produce of their soil! which but for him would have had no existence. What wonders were accomplished by the self-taught architect, Brindley, himself an humble mill-wright: and yet of such vast compass of thought, that to him rivers seemed of no use, but to feed navigable canals, and the ocean itself but a large reservoir for water works. What effect is our own Perkins producing by one only of his numerous inventions, the art of softening steel, so as to admit of engraving and then hardening it again, so as to retain the fine point and polish of copperplate, without the constant wear of the latter, and its consequent tendency to depreciation! He has enabled us as it were to stereotype and multiply, to an almost incalculable extent, even most beautiful specimens of the art, and cheapen them, so as to bring them within the reach of even moderate fortunes. Many other illustrious instances of genius, successfully applied to the improvement of the arts, might be selected from the work-shops and common trades of life. But in most of these instances it will be found, that the discovery was not the mere result of accident, but arose from the patient study of principles, or from hints gathered from a scientific observation of nice and curious facts. And it may be added that in all of these instances, in proportion as the inventors acquired a knowledge of the principles of the arts, their genius assumed a wider play, and accomplished its designs with more familiar power and certainty. It is a subject of most profound interest, to observe to what grand results a common principle in mechanics, or an apparently insulated fact, may conduct us, under the guidance of a man of genius. The rule, for instance, in geometry, that the circumferences of circles are in proportion to their diameters, lies at the foundation of most of the operations of practical mechanics, and has led to the means of increasing mechanical power to an almost incalculable extent. The lever, the pulley, and the wheel, are but illustrations of it. So too the habit of nice observation of facts, (the almost constant attendant upon scientific acquirements,) has led to surprising conjectures, which have ended in the demonstration of equally surprising truths.—Let me avail myself of one or two illustrations, which have been already noticed by others, as better to my purpose, than any which my own memory could furnish.

In the course of Sir Isaac Newton's experiments to ascertain the laws of optics, he was led, from the peculiar action of the diamond upon light, to express an opinion that it was carbon, and capable of ignition, and not belonging to the class of crystals. That conjecture has in our day been established, by chemical experiments, to be a fact. He made the discovery also of the compound nature of light, and that its white color arises from a mixture of all the various colors. This has led to various ingenious improvements in the formation of the lenses of telescopes, by which modern astronomy has been able to display the heavens in new beauty and order. When Franklin, by close observation, had established the identity of lightning with the electric spark, he was immediately led to the practical application of his discovery; by ascertaining the relative conducting power of various substances, so as to guard our dwellings from its tremendous agency. The galvanic battery, to which we are indebted for so many discoveries in chemistry, owes its origin to an apparently trivial circumstance. The discoverer's attention was drawn to an investigation of the cause of the twitching of a dead frog's leg; and by patient and laborious experiments, he was at length conducted to the discovery of animal electricity.

The polarization of light, as it is called, that is, the fact that rays of light have different sides, which have different properties of reflection, is a discovery in optics of very recent date, which, it is said, "is so fertile in the views it lays open of the constitution of natural bodies, and the minuter mechanism of the universe, as to place it in the very first rank of physical and mathematical science." It was discovered by the French philosopher, Malus, as late as in 1810, by various minute and delicate experiments, and has already led to very extraordinary results.

Indeed, such is the quickening power of science, that it is scarcely possible, that its simplest germ should be planted in the human mind, without expanding into a healthy growth. It generates, as it moves on, new thoughts, and new inquiries, and is forever gathering without exhaustion, and without satiety. The curiosity, which is once awakened by it, never sleeps; the genius, which is once kindled at its altar, burns on with an inextinguishable flame.

It has been remarked, that such was the progress of astronomical science, and the number of minds engaged in it towards the close of the seventeenth century, that if Sir Isaac Newton had never lived, his splendid and invaluable discoveries must have been in the possession of the succeeding age. The approaches had been so near, that they almost touched the very verge of the paths which his genius explored, and demonstrated with such matchless ability. If this were true in respect to that branch of physical science, it is far more strikingly true in respect to mechanics. The struggle here in respect to priority of inventions, is often so very close, that a single day sometimes decides the controversy.

It is from considerations of this nature;—that what has been, must continue to be; that art is never perfect, and nature is inexhaustible; that science, while it is the master of art, is itself ultimately dependent on it: that the intellectual power grows up in all stations, and in all soils; that, all other circumstances equal, he who knows and practises, must forever take the lead of him, who merely knows, and has none of the skill to apply power, or the practical sagacity to overcome difficulties; that he, whose interest is indissolubly connected with his science, and who feels at every turn the animating impulse of reward, as well as the pleasure of speculation, and the desire of fame, has more enduring and instant motives for exertion, than he who merely indulges his leisure, or his curiosity;—it is, I say, from these considerations, that I deduce the conclusion, that when the artisan and mechanic shall have become instructed in science, the inventions of this class will be more numerous, more useful, more profitable, and more ingenious, than those of any other class, and even perhaps of all other classes of society.

What an animating prospect does this afford!—What noble ends to poor, neglected, suffering genius! What constant comfort to cheer the hard hours of labor, and the heavier hours of despondency! Much less of success in life is in reality dependent upon accident, or what is called luck, than is commonly supposed. Far more depends upon the objects which a man proposes to himself; what attainments he aspires to; what is the circle which bounds his vision and his thoughts; what he chooses, not *to be educated for*, but *to educate himself for;* whether he looks to the end and aim of the whole of life, or only to the present day or hour; whether he listens to the voice of indolence, or vulgar pleasure, or to the stirring voice in his own soul, urging his ambition on to the highest objects. If his views are low and grovelling; if the work shop, in his cold routine of duties, bounds all his wishes and his hopes, his destiny is already fixed; and his whole life may be read, though the blush of youth still lingers in his cheeks. It is not a tale merely twice told, it has been told for millions. If, on the other hand, he aspires to be a man, in dignity, independence, spirit, and character, and to give his talents their full scope and vigor; if, to a steady devotion to the practice of his art, he adds a scientific study of its processes and principles, his success is as sure as any thing on this side of the grave can be. He may even go farther, and dream of fame; and if he possess the sagacity of genius, may build a solid immortality upon the foundation of his own invention.—*Judge Story's Discourses.*

The Jolly Beggars.—This is the name of a poem of Burns, which is not universally known. It is of too broad a cast not to offend fastidious people; but it is, nevertheless, rich in conception, and terse and vigorous in execution. We cannot describe it so well as it has been described in The Quarterly Review, in an article attributed to Sir W. Scott.

"A thin octavo, published at Glasgow, in 1801, under the title of 'Poems ascribed to Robert Burns, the Ayrshire Bard,' contains, among a good deal of rubbish, some of his most brilliant poetry. A cantata, in particular, called *The Jolly Beggars*, for humorous description and nice discrimination of character, is inferior to no poem of the same length in the whole range of English poetry. The scene, indeed, is laid in the very lowest department of low life, the actors being a set of strolling vagrants met to carouse, and barter their rags and plunder for liquor in a hedge ale-house. Yet, even in describing the movements of such a group, the native taste of the poet has never suffered his pen to slide into any thing coarse or disgusting. The extravagant glee and outrageous frolic of the beggars are ridiculously contrasted with their maimed limbs, rags, and crutches—the sordid and squalid circumstances of their appearance are judiciously thrown in the shade. Nor is the art of the poet less conspicuous in the individual figures. The female becomes an object of rivalry between a 'pigmy scraper with his fiddle,' and a strolling tinker. The latter, a desperate bandit, like most of his profession, terrifies the musician out of the field, and is preferred by the damsel of course. A wandering ballad singer, with a brace of doxies, is last introduced upon the stage. Each of these mendicants sings a song in character, and such a collection of humorous lyrics, connected by vivid poetical description, is not, perhaps, to be paralleled in the English language. The ditty chaunted by the ballad singer is certainly far superior to any thing in *The Beggar's Opera*, where alone we could expect to find its parallel.

"We are at a loss to conceive any good reason why Dr. Currie did not introduce this singular and humorous cantata into his collection. It is true, that in one or two passages the muse has trespassed slightly upon decorum, where, in the language of Scottish song,

"'High kilted was she,
As she gaed o'er the lea.'"

"Something, however, is to be allowed to the nature of the subject, and something to the education of the poet: and if from veneration to the names of Swift and Dryden, we tolerate the grossness of the one, and the indelicacy of the other, the respect due to that of Burns may surely claim indulgence for a few light strokes of broad humor."

THE SEA SERPENT.

If there are any (says the Portland Courier) who are still incredulous as to the existence of an enormous sea monster on our coast, we think the following narrative must remove their doubts. We have been satisfied on the subject ourselves for years: but this is the strongest testimony we have ever met with. We know well the place described, and the witnesses, and can warrant the accuracy of their statements. The editor of the Wiscasset Yankee, who went from Wiscasset to Boothbay on purpose to get a correct statement of the facts, gives them as follows:

"He was first seen this year, on Sabbath last, by Mr. Chandler, the keeper of the light in the harbor; but on Tuesday last, the nearest and most accurate view of this monster was had, we have ever heard of. This was from a northerly point in the western harbor, so called, very near to the dwelling of Marshal Smith, Esq. As he passed slowly by this and another small point of land, nearly parallel with the same shore, there was a better opportunity of examining his length than was ever before afforded, more particularly, as he passed very moderately within *sixty feet* of one of those points where Mr. Smith and his brother were inspecting him. He also passed and repassed several times within 150 feet of Mr. Smith's wharf, where ten or twelve men were viewing him. As we were on the very spot, and the different points at which his length was estimated, and as he was again seen on the very morning we arrived, the public may rest assured, that the length of this monster, as estimated by ten or twelve respectable citizens of Boothbay, under the cirumstances named, cannot be very remote from the truth.

"We are well aware that the imagination may picture an animal of almost any length or size, when excited by such an incentive as *curiosity*, (for there could be no fear in this case,) but here curiosity had been in some measure allayed by the previous views of this 'monster,' and some who saw him, concentrated all their observations to the single point of comparing him with some object on shore, by measuring which, they could give the public something more satisfactory than the various discordant reports of what has been considered a Sea Serpent.

"No one of those who saw him, would make oath that he was under 150 feet, but most of them would be willing to testify under oath that his length could not be less than 200 feet. Of his size, no very accurate estimate could be made, as only parts of his body, from his undulating motions, could be seen at a time. No part of it, however, appeared larger than a hogshead. All agree as to this, and his general form, which resembled that of an *eel* more than any other animal known.—His color was so distinctly seen, as the sun was shining on him, that there was no difference of opinion: it was brown on the back, and yellow brown on the belly. All agreed that there were *no bumps* on his back; but his undulating motions in swimming were like those of a Leech or *Blood Sucker*, which gave to his back precisely the appearance of the bumps hitherto described by those who have seen him. The shape of his head, which was most distinctly seen, was compared to a snake's, flat on the top, and tapering before and behind. Altho' of such immense length, he made several very short turns, from which may be inferred, his body cannot be very large in circumference. His head and tail in one of these turns appeared within less than twenty feet of each other. Neither *dorsal* nor *lateral fins* could be discovered by any one.

"What astonished us most, was the boldness of this monster; for even after he had been glutted with schools of *Menhaden*, which he had evidently chased in, and was devouring with great avidity, and when he appeared sluggish, a Mr. Webster put off in a small boat to have a still nearer inspection, when he turned, made towards the boat immediately, and followed it very nearly to shore."

From the Portsmouth State Herald.

THE SEA TIGER.

The sealing schooner Pacific, which arrived at this port a few weeks since, brought home the skull and hide of a sea tiger, taken near the south Georgia Islands. This brave tenant of the deep measured seven feet in length and girted three and a half feet when killed. The general shape of the head is like that of the common seal, with the exception that it is more elongated, and the sockets of the eyes deeper and broader. It measures fifteen and a quarter inches from the extremity of the nose to the great hole of the occipital bone.—The length of the lower jaw from the chin to the point of articulation with the upper jaw bone is twelve and a half inches. A straight line drawn from one articulating process to the other, measures six inches. The number of teeth is thirty-two—four of which are tusks. The largest tusk is an inch and a quarter long, and one inch in circumference at its base. In each jaw there are ten grinders, which, immediately after emerging from their sockets, are divided into three distinct conical portions, the central division being more than half an inch long and the two lateral ones the fourth of an inch—all terminating with sharp smooth points.—The skin is covered with fine, thick, short hair, of a grey color on the back, and spotted with black and white on the abdomen. It has short, strong flippers. The sea tiger moves with surprising velocity in the water, and all its motions in that element are indicative of great strength.

Its principal food consists of penguins; and when a flock of these beautiful birds is discovered at a distance, he gets upon the windward side, lies upon his back, and in this attitude suffers himself to ride upon the billows with his head slightly elevated above his body—keeping his large, dark, vigilant eye, steadily fixed upon the ill-fated object of his pursuit; and as soon as he has floated sufficiently near to secure it, he turns upon his belly, cleaves the billows with astonishing swiftness, and the next moment he is seen plunging into the water with a penguin which weighs forty or sixty pounds, in his capacious jaws. He is an animal of undaunted courage and shrewdness.

The crew of the Pacific were frequently chased by sea tigers while they were cruising in their boats. On one occasion, when two of the men were at a considerable distance from the shore and from the schooner, a tiger, nearly twenty feet long and six feet in circumference, discovered their situation, and immediately pursued the boat with all possible speed. When he got within ten or twelve feet he leaped for the boat, at the same time exposing his teeth with great rage; but failing to get into the boat, he made a furious attempt to upset it. At this moment one of the party lodged a musket ball into his body; but this only served to augment the animal's fury, and he again attempted to spring into the boat; and had it not been that he received a severe blow from a lance, would have succeeded. He still kept up battle with unabated courage and violence, repeated his efforts, and seemed resolved that neither the power nor the weapons of man should prevail against him; and it was not till the second and the third ball were lodged within him that he was overcome.

At another time some of the crew were three miles from the schooner in their boat, when they saw a large tiger following in their wake. He kept at a distance from the boat, and betrayed no disposition to annoy the party, which circumstance induced them, at that time unacquainted with the habits of the sea tiger, to pursue him; but they soon found that their ignorance of the character of their enemy had betrayed them into imminent danger, and that they were likely to pay dear for their temerity; for the tiger prepared himself for battle, and gave chase to the crew, who immediately pulled for the vessel; and it was with extreme difficulty that they succeeded in keeping him out of the boat, or from upsetting it. Some of the sailors tasted the milk of a sea tiger which they killed, and found it excellent.

It has been supposed that the sea tiger and the walrus are the same; but they differ in several particulars, such as the number, size, shape, and relative position of the teeth, and in the form of the head, which latter in the walrus bears a strong resemblance to that of the human species.

The collections in Baltimore for the benefit of the Fayetteville sufferers have been completed, and the duties of the superintending committee closed. They report the collection and transmission of $5762 79.

The eighth number of the Illinois Magazine contains an article entitled "Reminiscences of the Scioto Valley," in which the following anecdote is related.—"When Virginia ceded the territory north-west of the Ohio to the United States, the valuable tract lying between the Great Scioto and the Little Miami was reserved for the purpose of remunerating the officers and soldiers of the Virginia Line, for their services during the revolution. In 1783, a committee, at the head of which was the late General Neville, was appointed to examine the tract of land and report the result. They embarked at Fort Pitt, in a Kentucky boat, with a few riflemen, who were to serve in the double capacity of a guard for defence against the Indians, and to procure subsistence for the party during their long and perilous expedition.

"The travelers continued their explorations until they came in sight of the Mississippi, when they returned to the Falls of the Ohio. After spending a few days here, they crossed the river, and entered the great wilderness northwest of the Ohio, on their way to examine the Virginia Military District. On arriving on the Scioto, near the Chillicothe old town, their horses were stolen by a tribe of Shawanees; whilst negotiating for their restoration, and holding a talk with the nation, as representatives from Congress deputed for that purpose, a marauding party returned from an expedition against the back settlements of Virginia.—They displayed several scalps, as trophies of their success; and among their *opima spolia*, was an interesting country girl of about 18 years of age. Her grief was overwhelming, and when she found some of her countrymen in the camp of the savages, she threw herself on her knees to them, and begged them to rescue her from her wretched situation. Every exertion was made to procure her release; the party produced all the money they had, amounting to several hundred dollars, and offered it as her ransom; they made large promises and threats on the part of the States; but all in vain. Captain Snip, who commanded the Indian marauding party, claimed the poor girl as his prize, and refused any compromise. After much discussion and altercation, however, the chief made a proposition; Colonel N. had a favorite servant, a large and fine looking mulatto man. The Indians have a peculiar fondness for slaves: Snip agreed to give up the captive girl, for Patrick. Here was a dilemma; Colonel N. was a most humane and benevolent man; he would have made any sacrifice to have regained the unhappy maid; but he valued his slave as a fellow creature; and loved him as a brother. He would use no force—Patrick hated the Indians as cordially as did Major Pasqui, and he heard the proposition with indescribable horror. His master took him aside and advised him to take the place of the girl, offering him his freedom, and all the money which had been collected for her ransom; assuring him at the same time, that in a few weeks he would certainly find an opportunity of escaping. It was all in vain; the possession of the world would not have induced Patrick to change masters. Finding every attempt fruitless, and not having sufficient numbers to attempt force, the travelers were obliged to abandon the idea of liberating the captive, and leave the unfortunate maid to her fate. They resumed their journey, and after much suffering and hair breadth escapes from the scouting parties of different tribes, they arrived at Fort Pitt.

Thirteen years afterwards, the treaty of Greenville was held with the Indians, by Gen. Wayne. On this occasion, the prisoners who had been taken during the previous inroads of the savages, were brought in to be given up. Major Kirkpatrick was then present, as chief of the commissary department. Among the captives, he recognised the girl whom he had left on the Scioto in 1783. She was the wife of her captor, Captain Snip, and the mother of five little savages, the eldest of whom appeared in the crowd, armed with his bow and arrows. She was perfectly reconciled to her fate, and refused to quit her husband to return to civilized society and her friends."

From the United States Gazette.

ROBERT MORRIS.

The North American Review, for July, contains an article entitled "Pennsylvania Biography."—It was, we have reason to believe, written by a Philadelphian, whose contributions to the several Reviews have been liberal and valuable. We select from the Pennsylvania Biography, the notice of Robert Morris; noticing, by the way, that there must be in the *archives* of many families in this state, much that would illustrate history, and reflect credit on Pennsylvanians.

The civil history of the Revolution is the history of Mr. Morris's life. The developement of his financial system—and it is the highest praise to apply such a term to a structure raised on the uncertain soil, and adapted to the varying exigencies of revolution—and the faithful narrative of his unwearied and successful efforts to supply aliment to the feeble government which depended on him for sustenance, will be far more interesting than any historical or biographical memoir that has yet been written. It is a subject worthy of all that talent and experience can bestow on it. His services were confined to no local scene. His fame is part of the common property of the nation. The appointment of Mr. Morris to the office of Superintendent of the Finances was the great era of his life, and, we had almost said, the most fortunate incident of the revolutionary contest. But the commencement of his usefulness, and of his public services, may be dated at a period long anterior. At the time of the first indication of serious opposition to the British Government, his native city and state acknowledged him as one of the most fearless and active of her patriots. The splendid services which he subsequently rendered, in the administration of the Continental finances, threw all the incidents of his previous life into the shade; but there was a beautiful unity in his whole career, which his future and faithful biographer will not forget. With respect to his administration of the fiscal concerns of the Confederation, it would be inconsistent with the design of these remarks to make any detailed or general observations. What Mr. Morris accomplished, tradition and history have informed us, and in the blessings of our national credit, we realise the results of the system which he and his successor designed. How he accomplished the projects which his genius suggested, and with what specific difficulties and disappointments he had to contend, the progress of his financial plans from conception to maturity, amid circumstances of every variety of depression, and gloom that clouded every mind, and prostrated every spirit but his own, the succession of hopes and fears which were never intermitted;—these are points, which a personal memoir and the unreserved publication of his familiar and confidential correspondence can alone adequately illustrate. In the delineation of Mr. Morris's character and services, which we gather merely from the meagre and unsatisfactory memoirs which have been published, and from the details which have been preserved by his few surviving contemporaries, the strongest peculiarities are his unbounded personal influence, the fruit of a life of unblemished integrity, and the spirit of philosophic heroism with which he seems to have been actuated, and which, in the course of his public life, was most severely tried. Without his personal credit, the system he designed, successful as his inspiring genius made it, would have been nothing but an inoperative theory, and all the horrors of national bankruptcy and military despotism, the one rendered necessary by the other, must have ensued.

It is said to have been the honorable distinction of the Spanish colonial merchants, that in commercial intercourse with them, the artificial securities of notes and guarantees were never resorted to, and that an entry in their own books, or a mere parol promise, using the word in its ordinary sense, constituted a safe and religious obligation. Confidence like this, which never was, and never will be habitual with us, even in peaceful times, Mr. Morris was enabled to realize, amidst the anarchy and convulsion of a civil war. If the army needed provision or ammunition, his promise of indemnity alone could procure a supply even from the most cautious: by his aid, money could always be raised, and the name of Robert Morris on a note gave it a currency and credit, which neither the States nor the Confederation could command. His letters to individuals in relation to the exigencies of the Government, are richly adorned with the moral beauty which this weight of character imparted. In one to General Schuyler, in the year 1781, on the occasion of a request to that officer to procure some supplies, he used the following characteristic language. 'I take it for granted, that you can upon your own credit and engagements raise this money; and for your re-imbursement, you may either take me as a public or a private man, for I pledge myself to repay you with hard money wholly, if required, or part hard, part paper, if so you transact the business. *In short, I promise*, and you may rely that no consideration whatever shall induce me to make a promise that I am not able to perform.' That security was never known to fail. By the heroism to which we have alluded, we mean the perfect subordination of natural feeling to a stern sense of duty, which enabled him to withstand all the evils of calumny and suspicion to which his official station exposed him, in full reliance that the time would come, sooner or later, when all would acknowledge the propriety of his measures, and the purity of his motives, Mr. Morris passed through every variety of trial in this respect, without the slightest faltering of resolution, and on no occasion is it recorded of him, that for the purposes of temporary vindication, he sacrificed a public benefit, however remote, or swerved from the line which his sense of official duty pointed out for him to follow. The judgment which his sagacity assured him was inevitable, has long since been pronounced. During his life, all the misrepresentations of his public character that had ever existed were dissipated, and every succeeding year, as it elicits some new memorial of his services, pays new and cordial honors to his memory. The closing hours of this illustrious man also were obscured by personal misfortune, and darkened by pecuniary difficulties induced by speculations, in which misplaced confidence and a sanguine temperament had led him to participate. But overwhelming as were those misfortunes, and dark as was the shade they cast upon his parting hours, their effect has, we have every reason to believe, been much misunderstood, or at least unkindly misrepresented. The consciousness of unsullied honor and honest motives was a support which never failed him. The vigor of a mind like his, trained in the school of difficulty, and strengthened by continued probation in a public post of painful responsibility, was not subdued; and while he saw around him the wreck of hopes and expectations in which he had fondly indulged, he submitted to the blow with calm resignation, and found in the discharge of familiar and social duties, enough to console and cheer the short remnant of his eventful life. Mr. Morris devoted the last years of his life to the selection and arrangement of his financial papers and letters, which remain a rich legacy to his posterity and his country.

Charleston, June 28.

Daring and Gross Outrage on an American Vessel.—Captain Aveilhe, of the brig Marion, arrived yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, informs us that while at Kingston, the schooner Phantom arrived at Porto Cabello with Captain Bossier and crew, of the brig Seraphim, of Baltimore, which vessel had been destroyed by the batteries of Porto Cabello. An extract from the Log Book of the schooner Phantom, which vessel was lying at anchor near the Seraphim at the time, was to be published in the Kingston papvrs the day that Capt. A. sailed, but for want of room, was left until next day. Capt. A. was informed, that on or about the 20th May, the Seraphim came to in Porto Cabello, and, as usual, Capt. B. went to the Fort. A short time after being on shore, he was seen to make for his boat, and the Spaniards in pursuit of him; he, however, succeeded in reaching the boat, got on board his vessel, and immediately hove up his anchor, and made sail. The batteries then commenced firing on the Seraphim, and finally disabled her, and wounded the mate, and several of the seamen. He then came to again, sent his boat with the second mate to know why he was fired into; but on reaching the shore his officers and boat's crew were made prisoners. The batteries continued with no colors hoisted, the Seraphim having at the time the American Ensign flying. Captain Echberger, of the Phantom, immediately went ashore to the Commandant of the Fort, and begged him to cease firing—the answer was, that when Capt. B. would come on shore himself, he would do so. He then wrote a note to Capt. B. to that effect, and then sent it to Capt. E. The answer was that it was impossible to go ashore, and abandon his vessel to a few wounded men, as she lay in a bad part of the harbor. As soon as the answer was returned, the fire commenced again. Captain B. finding his vessel so much injured, slipped her cable and run her on shore, to prevent her from sinking. He then went ashore, but Captain A. does not know whether he was put into confinement or not, but during that time the Phantom, who was bound out, was permitted to take on board the mate and crew of the Seraphim, and proceeded to St. Blas, where she was trading. Captain B. then made his escape from Porto Bello, and succeeded in reaching St. Blas, where he took passage on board the Phantom, and arrived at Kingston on the 11th June.

A short time since a man, living in Southwark, aged fifty years, in a paroxysm of intoxication, took two ounces of laudanum. In the course of hour, the usual effects presented themselves—profound stupor, convulsive movements of the limbs, and respiration oppressed and difficult. Dr. A. C. Draper was called in to the case, and promptly administered the most powerful emetics. In the course of an hour the patient took three drachms of sulphate of zinc, eighteen grains of tartar emetic, and upwards of half an ounce of ipecacuanha. These articles produced no effect upon the stomach; the patient was evidently sinking, and dissolution appeared to be rapidly approaching. Under these apparently hopeless circumstances, Dr. Draper sent for a *stomach pump*, and introduced it into the stomach, with the assistance of Dr. Anderson. Part of the contents of the stomach were immediately drawn off, but the machine becoming clogged with the food which was in the stomach of the patient, it did not answer so well as was anticipated. One good and decisive result was produced by the stomach pump—irritating the sides and other portions of that organ, whereby the excitability was increased so far as to permit the emetic articles previously taken to produce their specific effect. Full vomiting, by this process, was induced, and in the course of three hours the patient was out of danger.

Dr. Draper is of opinion that the dashing of cold water constantly over the head of the patient, was also of considerable benefit, in preventing him from sinking into an entire collapse.---*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The following Act of the British Parliament, has been officially communicated to the Government:

ANNO PRIMO GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

Cap. XXIV.

An act to amend an act of the sixth year of his late Majesty, to regulate the Trade of the *British* Possessions abroad. (*22d April, 1831.*)

Whereas, by an act passed in the sixth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled *An Act to regulate the Trade of the* British *Possessions abroad*, and by subsequent acts made and passed to alter and amend the said act, certain duties of customs are imposed on articles of foreign production when imported or brought into the *British* Possessions in *America:* And whereas it is expedient to repeal some of the duties, and to alter or vary others of them: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the fifteenth day of *April*, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, so much of the said acts as imposes any duty, in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, upon the importation or bringing in of corn or grain unground, or of meal or flour not made of wheat, or of bread, or biscuit, or of rice, or of live stock, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any of the said acts as imposes any duty in the provinces of *Upper* or *Lower Canada* upon the importation or bringing in of wheat flour, or of beef, pork, hams, or bacon, or of wood, or of lumber, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any of the said Acts as imposes any duty, in *New Brunswick, Nova Scotia*, or *Prince Edward Island*, upon wood or lumber, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any of the said acts as imposes any duty, in the *British* possessions on the Continent of *South America*, or in the *West Indies*, or in the *Bahama* or *Bermuda Islands*, upon wheat flour, or upon beef, pork, hams, or bacon, or upon wood or lumber, when imported from any of the British possessions in *North America*, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

V. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the importation from any foreign country into the *British* possessions on the Continent of *South America*, or in the *West Indies*, or in the *Bahama* or *Bermuda Islands*, of the articles mentioned in the following table, there shall be raised, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, the several temporary additional duties as the same are set forth in the said table; (that is to say:)

TABLE OF ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

	£	s	d
Staves and headings, until the first day of January, 1834—the 1000,	0	11	3
On and from the first of January, 1834, to the first day of January, 1836, the 1000,	0	7	6
White or yellow pine lumber, until the first day of January, 1834—the 1000 feet of one inch thick.	0	7	0
On and from the first day of January, 1834, to the first day of January, 1836, the 1000 feet of one inch thick.	0	5	0

VI. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by this Act shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty in like manner as if such duties had been imposed by the said first mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the Table of Duties therein contained.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE,

Corrected semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33⅓	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
		Cumberland	do
Indiana.		Newark Insurance	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	State Bank at Morris	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
North Carolina.		Sussex	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Paterson bank	unc
		Connecticut.	
South Carolina.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	do
Delaware.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Branch at Newcastle	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at Wilm'gton	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	¼
do. at Georget'n	½	*Rhode Island.*	
Wilmington & Bran.	2	Providence Banks	2
Massachusetts.		Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Springfield	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Salem	2	*Vermont.*	
Worcester	2	Burlington	3
Other Massach. notes	2	*New Hampshire*, gen.	3

NEW ARRANGEMENT
FOR 1831!
DAILY LINE
FROM WHEELING TO PITTSBURGH, &c.
BY STEAM BOAT & STAGES.

☞This line runs through from Wheeling, via Wellsburgh and Steubenville, to Pittsburgh, and from thence to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lake Erie, &c., &c.

THE MAIL STEAM BOAT runs between Wheeling and Steubenville: leaves Wheeling daily, at 9 o'clock in the evening, and arrives at Steubenville at 3 o'clock in the morning: the mail departs from Steubenville in the stage at 4 o'clock, A. M., and arrives in Pittsburgh at 1, P. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 4 A. M., arrives at Steubenville at half past 12 P. M., and then takes the steam boat for Wheeling, where it arrives at half past 5. The traveler will perceive that by this arrangement, he can leave Wheeling at 9 in the evening, and arriving in Pittsburgh the next day at 1 o'clock, and transact his business there, and proceed further east without losing a trip. The steam boat is light, not drawing above 12 inches water, and can run at all stages of the river. It is fitted up in the most commodious manner, with births, &c. so that the traveler can enjoy a good night's sleep and be prepared to take the stage early in the morning, at Steubenville, for Pittsburgh. The stages are of the best kind, with careful drivers and good horses.

This line connects with the Pennsylvania Canal Line of Mail Stages, which leaves Pittsburgh daily, at 4 o'clock, A. M., for Philadelphia and Baltimore, going through in three and a half days, and giving passengers from four to six hours sleep each night. In addition to these advantages, this route has the further one of running parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, and shunning the mountains. There are also two other daily lines from Pittsburgh to *Philadelphia and Baltimore*, and passengers, with their baggage, will be left at any place they may designate, to take which route they prefer.

This line also connects with two daily lines of Stages from Pittsburgh to the town of Erie----these lines run from Pittsburgh to Erie in 36 hours, with sufficient rest by the way----making 48 hours from Wheeling to the town of Erie.

The usual quantity of baggage is allowed, at the risk of the owners.

☞Extras can be furnished to families, &c. through the whole line, which shall run at the hours agreed upon by the passengers.

Seats can be taken on board the Steam Boat at Wheeling and Steubenville, also at the Stage Office at Washington Hotel, Steubenville, the City Hotel, Wheeling, and at No. 32, corner of Wood and Second streets, or at the Mansion House, Pittsburgh.
GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
Proprietor.
June 21, 1831.---St.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1831.

☞Our river is now about 12 feet above low water mark—higher, we believe, than we have ever seen it in the month of July.

The Dam at Leechburgh.—We have not heard a particular account of the injury sustained at this dam, but fear that the canal navigation will be stopped during the present season.

Reported Defeat of General Gaines.—A gentleman who has just arrived here from Galena, about eighty miles above Rock River, where the battle is reported to have taken place, and who left there about three weeks ago, thinks there can be no truth in the report.

William Hays.—We find the following strong testimonial in favor of this gentleman, by one who is certainly a good *judge*. We refer to the toast of William Wilkins, at the late Jackson celebration.

By Wm. Wilkins.—"Manufacturers—in our day, *practical men* make excellent representatives."

We think it will be admitted on all hands that William Hays, the tanner, is emphatically a *practical* man.

Mr. Craft and the Cherokee Indians.—On the 6th January, 1831, Mr. Pettit presented a petition from various citizens of this commonwealth, praying the legislature to request our representatives in Congress to use their exertions for the repeal of the act of the last session, empowering the President to remove the Cherokee nation to some region beyond the Mississippi. On the 7th, Mr. Brown presented a similar petition from sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia; on the 10th, Mr. Goodman presented a similar petition; on the 12th, Mr. Brown presented a similar petition; on the 14th, Mr. Brown presented a similar petition; on the 15th, Mr. Brown presented a similar petition; on the 19th, Mr. Wagner presented a similar petition; on the 20th Mr. Pettit presented a similar petition.

Now here are no less than eight different memorials, praying our legislature to request our representatives in Congress to use their exertions for the repeal of the Indian bill. Some of the petitions were signed by an immense number of persons, and all by a respectable number of worthy citizens. A cause urged in such a manner would seem to merit at least to be treated with respect.—Let us see how these petitions were treated:

On the 29th, Mr. Pettit moved that these petitions *be referred to a select committee*. Mr. Levergood moved to postpone the further consideration of the question and the motion *indefinitely*, that is in effect to *reject* the motion of Mr. Pettit. This motion was determined in the affirmative—the following are the yeas and nays:—

Yeas—Alexander, *Arthurs*, Barlow, Bastress, Black, Buttz, Cox, *Craft*, Cummin, Davies, (Bedford,) Davis, (city,) Denison, Dorrance, Felton, Fetterman, Fisher, Frick, Fuller, Galbraith, Geiger, Goodman, Hill, Hoover, Hopkins, Houston, Hentzinger, Keller, Kerk, *Kerr*, Laporte, Levergood, Lindsay, M'Conkey, Miller, Oliver, Petrikin, Plumer, Potteiger, Power, Read, (Susquehanna,) Reid, (Armstrong,) Reigel, Reily, Shannon, Simpson, Slemmer, Spayd, Stauffer, Stokes, Valentine, Vansant, Wagener, (Nor.) Wagner, (Ph. co.) Wanner, Williamson—55.

Nays—Andrews, Ashbridge, Beecher, Blair, Brown, Eneix, Gebhart, Griffith, Hathorn, *Hays*, Heston, Ingersoll, Kneppley, Lacssat, Linvill, M'Sherry, M'Williams, Marshall, Middleswarth, Oliphant, Parke, Patterson, Pennypacker, Pettit, Pretz, Purviance, Riddell, Ruhle, Rutherford, Smith, Waugh, Whitlatch, Yardley—33

We republish the list now without further comment, to give Mr. Craft an opportunity to explain why he refused to assent to the *mere* reference to a committee. Mr. Craft may have approved the Indian bill, but that would not justify the refusal to appoint a committee. It surely is very usual in legislative bodies to appoint committees upon the prayer of petitioners, even when the Legislature may be opposed to that prayer. The 20th section of the 19th article of the constitution of Pennsylvania secures to the people a right to petition, and yet in this case Mr. Craft treated that right with contempt. Mr. Hays, we are glad to see, voted in favor of the right of the petitioners to be heard. To evince our fairness, we agree that if Mr. Craft will state the reasons of his vote, plainly, *briefly*, and honestly, whether we are or are not satisfied with them, we will *republish* them.—Here we wish him to understand that we mean not his reasons for being favorable to the Indian bill, but his reasons for voting for an *indefinite postponement* of Mr. Pettit's motion.

The last Mercury says the friends of Mr. Hays "have not advocated him on the ground of usefulness—they have not brought forward *one public act* to prove that he was a useful or talented member."—We will now remind the editor of one public act of Mr. Hays, which will be properly recollected in this county—one act which he performed, which resulted entirely to the satisfaction of the people of Allegheny county, although he was strenuously opposed by Mr. Craft, and all the other members of our delegation—one act which proves fully that Mr. Hays' character was duly appreciated at Harrisburgh, and that his integrity and manliness gained him more real respect and influence in *one* session, than all the cunning of Craft could gain in *two*. We mean his support of William Wilkins, and his opposition to James S. Stevenson and Samuel McKean, for United States Senator. Mr. Stevenson began with *eleven* votes, and all the management of Mr. Craft could never get more than thirty-one: William Wilkins commenced with six votes, and, in a great measure owing to the upright and honest course of Mr. Hays, he at length received *seventy-two* votes, and was elected. By this act Mr. Hays showed his respect for the opinions of his constituents, and by pursuing the opposite course, Mr. Craft showed his entire disregard for those opinions. Successive elections in Allegheny county had proved most conclusively that Mr. Stevenson had entirely lost the confidence of the yeomanry of this district; and yet Mr. Craft adhered to him with an obstinacy and pertinacity which is truly extraordinary. In October, 1826, Stevenson was elected *without opposition*: in October, 1828, Wilkins had a majority of *one hundred and fifty* over him in this county, and in December, 1829, Denny had a majority of more than *six hundred* over him in this county: yet in 1831, with this clear evidence of Mr. Stevenson's regular and rapid loss of the confidence of the yeomanry of the county, Mr. Craft, a representative of the county, labored with all his might to palm him upon us as a *State Senator!* Mr. Hays, on the contrary, faithfully adhered to Wm. Wilkins, and contributed greatly to his success. The recent almost unanimous nomination of judge Wilkins for the Vice Presidency, puts the seal of condemnation upon the conduct of Mr. Craft, and is a direct approval of the conduct of Mr. Hays.

If Mr. Stevenson has *any popularity* in the county, it must be with the Jackson party; and yet, in a meeting consisting of many hundred persons of that party, a motion is made by *his* canal superintendent to postpone the nomination of William Wilkins, which was rejected by almost an *unanimous vote*. So decidedly is the current of popularity in favor of William Wilkins, and against James S. Stevenson, that, we believe, even Mr. Craft was compelled, much against his will perhaps, to go with the majority.

Here then is one "public act to prove that Mr. Hays was a useful member." He aided in securing the election of Wilkins, and in defeating that of James S. Stevenson.—We will at a proper time mention another public act of Mr. Hays, which proves that he was a useful "practical" member.

Mr. Ingham.—The following account of the manner in which Mr. Ingham was placed in the cabinet, is from the Jackson, Van Buren, Eaton press in Philadelphia. Truly the friends of the President are proving him more unfit for his high station than his most bitter opponents predicted.—Mr. Calhoun has declared him to be "*the victim of a political intrigue*," and now the paper of his bosom friend Colonel Eaton declares that he was *bullied* into the appointment of a man who was entirely incompetent to perform the duties of his office.

"The people are not entirely ignorant of the circumstances under which Messrs. Calhoun, Ingham, and their partisans came into the support of Gen. Jackson. It was after the people of the U. States (particularly of Pennsylvania) had decided against *them*, that they acquiesced in the nomination of "the hero." They preferred the latter, as they alleged, to either of the other candidates: but the truth is, that they knew that Mr. Adams had no prospects out of the New England States: they knew that they had no hopes from Mr. Crawford, whom they had shamefully reviled and persecuted; and their principles and interests were at variance with those of Mr. Clay: hence they yielded their support to Gen. Jackson. By so doing, they calculated that, by their great zeal in his cause, they would insinuate themselves into his special favor, entangle him in their wiles, secure to themselves the high places and patronage of the government, and lay a sure foundation for the elevation of Mr. Calhoun to the presidency in four years! But, upon due reflection, difficulties presented themselves at every corner and turn. They knew that their support was given from selfish considerations: they knew that they were not justly entitled to the gratitude of Andrew Jackson: and they were looked upon with an eye of suspicion. They knew also that Henry Baldwin was the favorite of Gen. Jackson in Pennsylvania, in consequence of his former and disinterested friendship, his splendid talents, and his great acquirements; that the President had invited him to take a seat in his cabinet, and that he had come on for that purpose. It was at this crisis of affairs, at a festive club of the Calhoun members of Congress from Pennsylvania, that the infamous project was conceived of thwarting the views of the President, and of bullying him into the appointment of Samuel D. Ingham! It was a bold and desperate attempt; but upon the issue depended their momentary triumph, or their total overthrow. While the intoxicating juice of the grape was still burning in their veins, these "eleven Calhoun members from Pennsylvania" posted off to the President, demanded the appointment of Mr. Ingham, and the rejection of Mr. Baldwin!

Their demand was not acceded to: they retired to their quarters, collected five members from other states, returned to the President, passed themselves off as the majority of the *Pennsylvania* delegation in Congress, and made a second demand, which was again not acceded to. At length they declared, that if Mr. Ingham was not appointed, their friends in the senate would reject the nomination of Mr. Baldwin! Believing that they stated nothing but facts, and being anxious to conform to what he was erroneously led to believe were the wishes of the people of Pennsylvania, he yielded to their entreaties! This *false* step, however, has occasioned all the bickerings, and dissensions, and heart-burnings, which have agitated the cabinet, and which have distracted society in this city.

"Mr. Ingham being thus placed in the Treasury Department, under circumstances which no *honorable or high-minded* man would consent to receive office, and being neither qualified by education nor talent to discharge the duties of his station, he naturally felt in an awkward predicament."

For the Gazette.

PIRATE.—This noble horse has arrived, and, though not in condition, his appearance fully justifies the high expectations his fame had excited.—His purity and excellence of blood, his brilliant achievements on the turf of "Old Virginia," together with his beautiful form, render him by far the most worthy of patronage of any horse I have ever known to stand in this neighborhood. He is a chesnut, of large size, fine action, and a powerful frame; and I hope the farmers and traders of this and the adjoining counties will avail themselves of his services. He is admirably well calculated to improve our stock of horses, and, if generously patronised, will give it great additional value for every purpose. TATTERSALL.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, July 5.

DEATH OF JAMES MONROE.

Yesterday, about half past three, P. M. the venerable Ex-President, James Monroe, expired at the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel Gouverneur, Esq., in this city. The event has been for some time expected, and, for the last few days, momentarily looked for. His spirit was permitted to linger in the body till his country's birth-day came, and departed while a grateful nation, for whose independence he had fought and bled, which venerated him when living, and hallows his memory now, as in the front rank of its benefactors,—was holding its universal Jubilee.

Thus of the six former Presidents, by a coincidence for which it would be difficult to find a parallel in history, three of them have been called away in a good old age, on the same proud anniversary. Their fellow-citizens knew not in the midst of their rejoicings, while arms were glittering, salutes resounding, and bells ringing gladsome peals, that death was dealing with the fathers of their country. Else had "the day been darkened, and the pomp overcast." While we write minute guns are firing, and the bells tolling; and the sad solemnities due to the honored remains of one of the very few "last of the Romans" will soon succeed the festivities of yesterday. The moral illustration this affords is too striking to need being pointed out.

Mr. Monroe's biography is written in the annals of his country; and the events of his life are connected with those prominent in the pages of her history, from the time, while yet a youth, he bled in her service at Trenton,* until recently he sat in the Convention which amended the constitution of his native state. During his administration of the government, the nation flourished in unexampled prosperity; developing its unlimited resources with vast rapidity, and maintaining with dignity its peaceful relations with all the world. To him may with truth and peculiar aptness be applied the eloquent apostrophe of Tacitus to Agricola,—"*Tu vero felix, non tantum claritate vitæ, sed etiam opportunitate mortis.*" Happy is it for his country, that the reproach of total ingratitude cannot in this instance be cast upon her. The long withheld debt was paid, just in time to save her honor, and to gild the evening of his days, which had else, after all the obligations she owed him, closed in sorrow and penury.

Mr. Monroe was born in September, 1758, in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia, and died in his 73d year. In September last he lost his wife, long the cherished companion of his prosperity, as well as of his adversity. Embarassments and afflictions no doubt contributed to hasten his decease. His desire of returning to Virginia, and there closing his days, was often and earnestly repeated. We learn that he retained all his mental faculties to the last, and was perfectly composed and calm.

When the noise of firing began at midnight, he opened his eyes inquiringly; and when the cause was communicated to him, a look of intelligence indicated that he understood what the occasion was. There can be little doubt that the simultaneous departure of his two predecessors on the same day was present to his mind.

We understand that the funeral will take place from the house of S. Gouverneur, Esq. on Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. We presume it will be recommended from the proper quarter, to the citizens generally, to close their stores and shops during the movement of the procession.

[* We have been favored with the following memorandum in relation to his military services. He entered the army at 18 years of age, and marched under Washington as a Lieutenant, in the retreat through Jersey. He volunteered to attack the Hessians at Trenton, and assumed the command of his company when Capt. Washington fell. He was severely wounded in the neck, and carried from the field. He stood by Lafayette, when the latter was wounded at Brandywine; and was subsequently selected by Congress to command a regiment, which was to be raised by Virginia.

From the Lexington Observer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!!

Indian Hostilities.—The following is extracted from a letter written by Mr. David Cassel, of Jacksonville, (Ill.) to Mr. Michael Gough, of this place. It will appear from it that the Indian disturbances are likely to result in something more serious than has been anticipated. The writer of the letter is a gentleman of high respectability, and the information it contains may be relied on as correct. Rock River is situated 150 miles above Jacksonville:

Jacksonville, (Ill.) June 20.

"Yesterday an express passed through this place from General Gaines, who had gone on in advance against the hostile Indians on Rock River, with 500 regular troops, stating that he had been DEFEATED, with the loss of THREE HUNDRED OF HIS MEN, AND HIMSELF WOUNDED. Our Governor has gone on with 1500 mounted volunteers, and has sent back for 3000 more from this State, Indiana and Missouri. We fear there will be much loss of time and lives."

From the National Gazette.

London papers to the 30th May have been received at New York. Some parts of the information which they afford are of interest. The exploit of a large Polish corps in penetrating into Volhynia, is brilliant, and may have had important consequences. Belgium was still unsettled—France comparatively quiet—Switzerland partially disturbed—Ireland agitated, and in some districts wasted by famine—Russia making great efforts to crush the Poles. The real discussions and relations between the French and Austrian governments have not been authentically disclosed.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Reform.—Parliament, we understand, will meet decidedly on Tuesday the 14th of June, but as the ceremony of electing a Speaker of the House of Commons, and swearing in the members, will occupy a week, it is not probable that his Majesty will go in state to open the session till Monday the 20th. With regard to the Reform Bill, it will be brought forward the very earliest opportunity. The elections are now all at an end, and with them terminates the last faint hope of the Anti-Reformers. The whole empire has solemnly and unequivocally recorded a verdict of guilty against them, and all that now remains for them to do is, not to move in arrest of judgment, but the mitigation of punishment.

Catholics in the New Parliament.—The number of Catholics in the late Parliament was 14—8 Irish county members, one Irish city member, and five for English boroughs. The number in the present parliament will be—from Ireland, county members ten, towns, &c. two; from England, one county member, and six for boroughs—giving a total of nineteen.

Expected appointments in England.—The Duke of Sussex to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Marquis of Anglessy, commander-in-chief, and to be created Duke of Mona; Earl Munster, Gov. Gen. of India.

The report of O'Gorman Mahon's having been killed in a duel, is without foundation.

In England all is quiet, and the greatest confidence entertained by the people in the success of the Reform Bill.

The King has conferred the order of the Garter upon Earl Grey.

London, May 30th.—Although the discussions concerning the election of Prince Leopold to the throne of Belgium have not yet commenced, it is evident, from the preliminary proceedings and the express declaration of the deputies, that his Royal Highness will have a great majority of the Congress in his favor. Out of 122 of the members present, 96, declared themselves his supporters, and only two pronounced themselves against him, the rest reserving their votes.

FRANCE.

French Army.—A Parisian letter writer says, I am informed that the returns of the effective strength of the French army, fully equipped, drilled, and armed, received at the War Office last Saturday, gave a force of 267,000 men. Conscripts and recruits now drilling and moving to their respective stations, 97,000. The National Guards of France, all now fully armed, and under arms, are said to amount to 750,000. One million is the round number returned, or rather estimated from written enrolments, but I understand the actual strength is what I have given.

A great number of Frenchmen are proceeding to Algiers by Toulon, in order to settle in that country, where they can easily procure land at a rent of 2 francs 50 cents per acre.

On the 17th ult. the students of the college of Braincon proceeded in a body to the Hotel de Ville, where they destroyed the busts of Louis XVIII and Charles X., and then demanded that an old white flag that had been preserved as an historical memento, should be burnt the next day, which was promised them.

By the following details from Schaffhausen, it appears that the insurrection was not of a nature so serious as related by the Messager des Chambres: "The Constituent Assembly having settled its Constitution, a copy was sent on the 14th, to each citizen. The different tribes were convoked for the 19th, in order to declare their acceptance or rejection; but on the 16th a mass of the people from Klettgau unexpectedly appeared in array before the town. The Burgomaster or Mayenbourg, and three other deputies, went out to meet the peasantry, with proposals from the government, but they were made prisoners, and it was only by a fortunate chance that they recovered their own liberty, when the multitude were only about half a league from the town. Preparations for defence, however, were made, the citizens led to arms, and cannon were planted at the gates. About ten in the evening there was a skirmish at the Porte du Moulin, in which the assailants lost two men. About midnight they dispersed entirely, leaving behind them several prisoners.

ITALY.

The following is an extract from the Dauphinois. Savoy is tranquil, and, like Piedmont, waits for the effect of the good dispositions acquired from the new King. Like Piedmont, it is ready to use every exertion to crush the Austrian influence, and to unite itself to France sooner than recognise as a sovereign a slave of Metternich.

"The Piedmontese troops, being aware of the approach of the numerous corps of Austrians, are continually on their guard. The tendency of feeling, which under Charles Felix was concealed, but it is really in favor of the French, scruples less to show itself since the accession of the Prince of Carignan to the throne. The soldiers in general burn with the desire of coming to open hostilities with the oppressors of Italy.

POLAND.

London, May 27.—*Further success of the Poles.*—We are delighted at being able to announce fresh successes on the part of the Poles against their barbarous oppressors. Gen. Chrzanowski having received orders from the Commander-in-Chief to march to Zamosc with a corps of 8,000 men, for the purpose of causing a diversion of Volhynia, and replacing Gen. Dwernicki, who was forced to retire into Galicia, (an avowedly neutral territory, but whose neutrality was violated in the most scandalous manner with the connivance of Austria) chose the shortest way by penetrating through the enemy's position, through Kock, Labartow, and Krainstraw. The General's expedition was accomplished in the most spirited, dexterous, and successful style. He not only made forced marches of eighty-one miles (English) in three days, but beat the Russians in three several battles, and brought eight hundred prisoners to Zamosc on the 12th inst. The fate of the Hero and his gallant corps excited much anxiety, as it was known that he was surrounded by the enemy's force amounting to 24,000 men, and was, besides, cut off from all succor for a week. In addition to these accounts, intelligence from Warsaw mentions the insurrection in Lithuania as progresses; that the peasantry were more determined than ever in opposition to the Russian yoke, and that in particular, throughout the Polish provinces of Samogitia, all the male population are under arms, and swear on the tombs of their forefathers, to shed the last drop of blood in their veins, rather than submit to Russian despotism. We hope France and England will see the necessity of promptly interfering in behalf of patriots like these, so worthy, in every respect, of the most extended blessings of freedom. It would be a shame on both countries, never to be forgotten, never to be wiped away, were Poland again to be enslaved. Nicholas, by all accounts, is resolved to proceed to the last extremity; if one army is exterminated, he has threatened to send another; if that second is destroyed, he has resolved to send a third; in fact to persevere in this contest till either Poland submits or Russian means are exhausted. Surely, under such circumstances, neither France nor England can hesitate as to the course they should adopt. They are bound by every principle of honor, duty, and even expediency, to interfere in behalf of Poland, and put a stop to any further effusion of blood. A late article in the Journal des Debats, which has caused considerable sensation at Paris, would seem to countenance the idea that the cause of Poland will be warmly taken up by France; and though the agents of the Ministry have partially endeavored to explain away, or at least to soften this construction, still enough is left to warrant the supposition that France at length is waking to a sense of what justice and honor demand of her.

London, May 30th.—The latest news from Berlin is to the 21st, and from Warsaw to the evening of the 17th inst. at which time no news had arrived of the then hourly expected collision between Diebitsch and Skrzynecki. Both armies are manœuvring—the Russians to operate against Warsaw on the opposite side of the Vistula from the previous line of action, and the Poles to defeat the fresh assault on their capitol. The country upon the line of march was desolate, and according to our private letters, the cholera morbus was frightfully extending its ravages; it had spread into Austrian Gallicia.

The Russians have sent back to Warsaw two doctors made prisoners at Minsk. The Russians at Lublin have become a great prey to the fever; in the Hospital at Opoli they have six thousand sick.

GREECE.

Triest, May 10.—Several Islands—for instance Hydria and Ipsara—have hoisted the tri-colored flag, a sign that they would prefer the dominion of France, unless the powers should consolidate the Goverment by a choice of a sovereign.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople of the 25th, and from Smyrna of the 19th ult. have been received by the Turkey mail. The Sultan was using great exertions to put down the insurgents in Albania and elsewhere. An army of 30,000 men, with a large train of artillery, had assembled near Adrianople, and was preparing to march against the rebels; and a squadron, composed of a frigate and several sloops, had sailed for the coast of Albania to blockade its ports. If his men remained faithful, little doubt was entertained that the Sultan would triumph at last over the rebels. But there seems to be a good deal of apprehension on that point, as a great number of desertions had lately taken place among the troops under the order of the Grand Vizier; and the cause of the rebels appears to be more generally popular than that of the Sultan.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of July 5.

ONE DAY LATER.

Our boat is this moment up from the packet ship Britannia, Captain Marshall, bringing us London papers of the 31st of May, and Liverpool of the 1st of June.

London, May 30, (evening,) 1831.—A multitude of contradictory accounts have been received to-day, through the German and French papers, relative to the state of affairs in Poland. According to the Berlin version of them, every thing held out the prospect that success was at last about to attend the arms of the Russians, and that the Lithuanian insurgents, pressed by the Russians, had approached the Prussian frontiers, which they probably intended to pass, in consequence of which the Prussian Landwehr (local militia) had been suddenly called out to march towards the frontiers.

The dates from Warsaw, through Prussia, are of the 18th, when it is evident that no engagement had yet taken place between the main corps of the Prussians and Poles. If a regular battle is offered and accepted, we may expect to hear of something decisive to-morrow or next day. It is hardly to be supposed that the Polish army, which is at least equal in numbers to the Russian, and in every other respect superior, will suffer the enemy to get the better of them.

From Paris it is stated that offers of mediation on the part of England and France having been made to the Emperor Nicholas, for the pacification of Poland, the Autocrat has declared, in answer, that he will make no concessions to "rebellious subjects," and that had he been disposed to make any, he would not have waited for advice to that effect from the west.

Brussels papers of the 27th inst. inform us that the feeling in favor of Prince Leopold is becoming very great. In the sitting of the National Congress on Thursday last, out of a body of one hundred and twenty-two, ninety-six members had given their opinion in favor of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg; twenty-four reserved their votes, and only two voted against him.

In a few days we may expect to hear that the affairs of Belgium have been finally adjusted, which we understand from a good source will be accomplished through the exertions of Lord Ponsonby. Maestricht is certainly to be given up to the Belgians.

The funds are rising with a rapidity that goes beyond the expectation of the most sanguine on that head. Consols, which on Saturday were 83 3-4, left off to-day at 84 3-8 to 1-2, and after the closing of the doors were done at 84 5-8. The state of the funds to-day is chiefly owing to the gradual spreading of that conviction which has prevailed for some time, among the leaders of the monied interest, of the good prospect of affairs at home, among the community in general. The foreign funds, with some few exceptions, have advanced with the prices of the English markets.

The King of Sweden, who had been seriously indisposed, was, according to letters from Stockholm, dated the 20th May, in a convalescent state.

Berlin, May 25.—Private letters from Brody say that the Odessa mail had not arrived in that place, in consequence of an insurrection at Kaminietz Podolski. This report has had the effect of depressing the Russian funds here. The threat of confiscating the property of those nobles of Prussian Poland who have joined their countrymen in the glorious struggle against Russia, is likely to prove nearly a dead letter, as nearly all of them have taken the precaution of mortgaging their lands, either really or fictitiously, to the utmost possible extent.

Our State Gazette of yesterday evening contains the Russian account of the successful manner in which General Chrzanowski and Romarino have forced their way to Zamosc, in order to oppose Gen. Rudiger, who had by the failure of Dwernicki's expedition, been left without an opponent. From the Russian account, the Polish Generals appeared to have suffered severely.

General Kreutz estimated their loss on the 6th and 7th of May, at about 3,000 men, whereas from the Polish bulletin, written with every appearance of frankness, Chrzanowski's corps had inflicted a severe loss upon the Russians, and brought upwards of 800 prisoners with them to Zamosc.

The Russian Commander-in-Chief being informed that the insurgents intended with their main force to attempt something against Siedlec, took measures to anticipate them by a rapid movement. On the 11th in the evening he advanced towards Jablonna, and at day-break on the 12th proceeded against Kaluszyn, but the Poles had already evacuated it.

They were pursued, and seemed disposed to stand their ground near Jenderzejow, but the fire of the artillery, which commanded their position, causing them much loss, and the brave Russian marine regiments having attacked with fixed bayonets, they rapidly retreated beyond Minsk.

When the Commander-in-Chief found that all the columns had retreated, he stopped the pursuit, and returned the next day to his former positions.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Hayti.—It would appear from a letter published in the New York Mercantile Advertiser, dated on the 11th instant, that trouble may be likely to ensue, in consequence of the inability of the Haytien government to pay the instalment of a million and a half of francs, due to France. The writer says:—

"The French Consul General has called together all his countrymen in this city, and after informing them of the fact above stated, recommended in the strongest terms to arrange their affairs and quit the country, with the shortest possible delay—that the French frigate in the Roads would wait until the 25th instant to carry to France those who could get ready by that time, and that those left behind ought not at any rate remain longer than three months, as no doubt his Government, on learning the rejection of the offered terms, would resort to violent measures, to sustain her claims. One of the vessels of war sailed some days since for Martinique; the other returns to France direct.

The Consul has given up his town and country houses, and it is said, intends leaving immediately. This appearance of war has caused a universal panic among all classes. Business of every kind is completely at a stand, the French are nearly frightened out of their wits, and those who have any funds to invest, buy up the little produce that comes in at any price. Coffee is already at $13; Doubloons $33, and silver 100 per cent. premium.

There are five or six American cargoes in the harbour unsold, and the dealers and brokers are well supplied.

That a war with France is inevitable is the firm belief with every one. It is hoped, however, that at any rate no attack or blockade will take place for a few months to come."

From the American Sentinel.

The "Washington Globe," edited by a certain "*Francis P. Blair*," has been pleased to deal out its censure upon us in reference to our course in general politics. That an "official organ" got up by the subscriptions of the office holders in Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, should be incapable of seeing errors in its *employers*, or if it could see them, would not dream of censuring them, is what we must expect as a matter of necessary consequence in an ephemeral mushroom springing from so rank a soil. In general, we would be inclined to regard its applause or denunciation with the same merry incredulity with which we would listen to the birth day ode of a poet laureate, or the howlings of a *paid* mourner at an Eastern funeral.

Will Mr. Van Buren go to England? Will the Senate confirm the nomination, supposing it made? Will the Magician risk the ordeal, in the present or probable state of *harmony* in "*the* Republican Party? A paragraph in a country paper, gives occasion to the following remarks of the United States' Telegraph, on this subject.—*Balt. Pat.*

"We make no pretensions to prophecy; but, judging from the facts within our knowledge, we incline to the opinion that Mr. Van Buren's nomination will be rejected by the Senate. Certain we are that it will be, if the part which he has acted since he came to Washington is fully examined. His rejection, under such circumstances, can excite no sympathy, and will consign him to lasting retirement. Indeed, we have our doubts whether he will not yet affirm his own condemnation by declining the mission, and thus escape the severe ordeal."

Removals from Office.—In the fifth volume, page 83, of Bignon's History of France from November 1799 to the treaty of Tilsit, he thus explains the doctrine of Buonaparte in this respect.

"The most rigid justice regulated his conduct towards individuals. He never determined on a removal without a formal inquiry, and a preliminary report; and rarely ever without having heard the accused functionary in his defence."

It may be added that a removal for difference of opinion, never took place by Bonaparte's direction, during the fifteen years of his government.—*Nat. Gaz.*

JOHN P. GEDDES, M. D.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, in the different branches of the medical profession. He hopes that the experience acquired during eight years' *extensive* practice, may entitle him to a share of public confidence.

His office is in St. Clair street, next door to the Exchange building. July 12--tf

WINE, BRANDY, SEGARS, &C!

GOLDEN Sherry, Madeira, Port, Claret, Teneriffe, Muscatel, and other WINES, of superior quality.——Champagne and Cognac BRANDY.——*Havana made* SEGARS, of favorite brands, in quarter and tenth boxes——Fine SALAD OIL; and an extensive assortment of other GROCERIES and LIQUORS, for sale by

WM. D. HARRIS & CO.

July 12--3t *Bayard's Row.*

NOTICE—The connexion in business between Allison Owen and Alfred Hayden, in Cincinnati, under the firm of Owen & Hayden, was dissolved on the 29th ult., by the decease of Mr. Hayden. The undersigned will adjust all acc'ts of the firm, and continue the business as heretofore. ALLISON OWEN.

ALLISON OWEN, (late Owen & Hayden) will continue at the same stand, to transact *A GENERAL AGENCY and COMMISSION BUSINESS*, and solicits a continuance of the patronage extended to the late firm.

Cincinnati, July 12--w3mo

3000 LBS. prime Sp. Sole Leather 100 bbls. do. Monon. Whiskey, For sale by LITTLE & HAYS,

June 28, 1831--w3t *No. 3 Market street.*

V. B. HORTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE NO. 44 FOURTH STREET.—

January 11--w6mo.

VALUABLE SALE

OF

Household and Kitchen Furniture, School Apparatus, Pictures, Maps, Musical Instruments, Farming Utensils, Horses, Cows, &c.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 14, 1831, at the residence of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, in the borough of Allegheny, WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, a great variety of Personal Property, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Cots, Wash-Stands, Secretary, Book-Cases, three hair bottomed Sofas, an excellent eight day Clock, two Piano Fortes, an excellent Organ, a Harp, Guitar, and Horn, one Bass Viol, one Violin and Case; a number of best quality Matrasses, Sideboard, Carpets, Side and Stand Lamps, Pier and Toilet Glasses, China and Glass Ware; a variety of Music Stands, School Benches, Desks, large and small Maps, a first rate Air Pump, Telescope, Galvanic Battery and Chemical Apparatus; a collection of Minerals in three excellent cases; a number of valuable Prints with and without frames; several Franklin Stoves; a large first quality Cooking Stove, and a variety of Kitchen Furniture; four good Horses; a number of valuable Cows; an excellent Gig and Harness; a Plantation Wagon, with a large collection of Farming and Garden Utensils, &c. &c.

The above will be sold without reserve, on the following conditions, viz: For all sums under $50, cash: for all sums over $50 and under $100, sixty days' credit; and for all sums over $100, ninety days' credit, for approved endorsed notes. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

July 12--1t *Auctioneers.*

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday last, a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, or wallet, with broken clasps, containing the following notes of the Bank of the United States:

One note of $100, letter L, No. 4400, payable at New Orleans, to the order of S. Judon, dated Philadelphia, 1st July, 1828.

One note of $50, letter L, No. 1901, payable at Norfolk, to the order of J. L. Roberts, dated Phila. 2d April, 1829; both signed by W. M'Ilwain, Cashier, and Biddle, President.

Three notes of $20, and three of $10, where payable, not recollected. Also, one note of $5 on the bank of Pittsburgh.

Whoever will return the above pocket book and contents to William Bell, jr. Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward.

GEORGE P. NELMS.

July 12, 1831.---3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County have appointed the undersigned *Auditor*, to apportion the money in the hands of the Administrators of Richard Robinson, deceased, to and among his creditors according to law; and that the 30th day of July, instant, is appointed to audit and adjust all claims against said decedent, at the office of the subscriber, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, from one to five o'clock, P. M. of said day; of which all concerned will take notice.

JOHN GLENN, *Auditor.*

July 12—3t

COBB'S JUVENILE READER!

LUKE LOOMIS & CO., *No. 98 Wood st't, Pittsburgh*, (joint proprietors of the copyright,) have just published COBB'S JUVENILE READER, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

No. 1, containing interesting, moral, and instructive Reading Lessons, composed of easy words of one and two syllables.

No. 2, containing interesting, moral, and instructive Reading Lessons, composed of words of one, two, and three syllables.

No. 3, containing interesting, historical, moral, and instructive Reading Lessons, composed of words of a greater number of syllables than the lessons in Nos. 1 and 2, and a greater variety of composition, both in prose and poetry, selected from the writings of the best American and English authors; with Observations on the Principles of Good Reading.

☞The above series of Reading Books have been very favorably noticed by more than fifty of the most respectable journals in the U. States.—We also annex the following notice, from the proceedings of the Pittsburgh Association of Teachers, under date of 2d April, 1831:

"*Resolved*, That we have examined Cobb's *Juvenile Reader*, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, with very considerable pleasure, and are of opinion that such works have long been a *desideratum* for school books.—Many that have been in use have descended too far below the capacity of those for whose use they were designed, and have dwelt more in fiction than in reality; while others have altogether neglected the reader's capacity, and discussed subjects far beyond the reach of a juvenile mind.—Mr. Cobb has happily blended instruction with amusement, simplicity, and dignity, and has progressively advanced in a greater variety of composition, as well as in the importance and interest of his subject, as the increased capacity and attainments of his readers seemed to require. We think he deserves the thanks of the friends of youth for his valuable labors, and would most cordially recommend for general adoption his Juvenile Reader. THOS. MAYLIN, Pres't.

John Winter, Sec. of P. A. of T.

July 12--3t&eow3t

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

FOR SALE, a House and Lot of Ground in the city of Pittsburgh, on Fifth, between Wood and Market streets, now in the occupancy of John Morton. The Lot is 34 feet on Fifth street, and extends backwards 120 feet.

Also, a life lease of a piece of ground, and the buildings thereon, on Fifth, between Wood and Smithfield streets, adjoining property of Lightner & Kingsland, containing about 14 feet on Fifth street, and extending back 60 feet. Apply to the subscriber in Allegheny town, between Mr. Mowry's tannery and Mr. Park's brick house.

ALEX. M'EARLAND.

June 14, 1831.--Ttf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1--wtf

WILSON M'CANDLESS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, Corner of Market street and the Diamond. Entrance No. 2 in the Diamond.

July 5--w3mo

30 PRIZES OF $1000, AND 50 OF $500!!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 14, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 16TH of JULY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery---Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,440		4,440
30	1,000		30,000
50	500		25,000
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 tickets.			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. July 5

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 14, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, JULY 16TH, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery---Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,440		4,440
30	1,000		30,000
50	500		25,000
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 tickets.			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

July 5, 1831

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831--tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 14, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 16TH JULY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,440		4,440
30	1,000		30,000
50	500		25,000
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 tickets			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
July 5, 1831

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a testatum writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the twenty-fifth day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—all the right, title, interest, and claim of James Williams, deceased, in the hands of his administratrix Anna Maria Williams, of, and in, and to parts of lots, Nos. 279, and 280, situate in the city of Pittsburgh—beginning on Second street, at the distance of forty-three feet and two-thirds of a foot from the corner of lot No. 278, thence eastwardly along said street twenty-three feet; thence northwardly at right angles with said street, eighty feet; thence westwardly, parallel with said street, twenty-three feet; and thence southwardly at right angles with said street eighty feet to the beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Williams, deceased, in the hands of his administratrix Anna Maria Williams, at the suit of Paul Beck, jr.

WILLIAM CAVEN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Pittsb'g July 1, 1831. } 3t.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

March 11—tf

JAMES GRAY.
Fourth street.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

LONDON BOTANIC, or VEGETABLE OIL SOAP; and also the IMPERIAL RENOVATOR; Or, *The General Restoratives of Ladies' Dresses and Gentlemen's Clothing*, of every description of color or quality, [without the least injury to either.

MR. TRENCH respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity that he has returned to this city, and will remain a few days, to afford an opportuntiy to the public to obtain the above valuable articles. He respectfully invites the ladies who may wish to obtain any of the above articles, to satisfy themselves of the benefits to be derived from them, and send their address to him, and he will with promptitude and pleasure wait upon them at their houses, in order to convince them of the invaluable qualities of those arcles, and to furnish them if required. And the most satisfactory proofs given that the practice of sending fine dresses on account of such stains to the dyer's may be in such cases dispensed with at all times, by applying to J. TRENCH, Inventer and Manufacturer, at Mr. Griffith's hotel.

Pittsburgh, June 21.

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,
Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

☞The following papers will insert the above seven times, mark cost at bottom, and send bills to this office.—Greensburgh Gazette, Brownsville Intelligencer, Washington Pa. Reporter, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Focus, Orleans Argus, St. Louis Republican, Kenawha Va. Banner, Cincinnati Gazette.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, No. 3 Market street, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unlesss otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831---tf

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

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WOOL WAREHOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA.

SAM'L COMLY having a spacious Wool Warehouse, adjoining the Manufacturers' Market, Nos. 13 and 15 North Water street, Philadelphia, the subscriber having made arrangements with S. C. for that purpose, will devote his attention to the business; and solicits consignments of all kinds of wool to the house, on which liberal advances will be made if requested, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to the wool growers and dealers in the article, to whom information as to prices and the state of the market, will with pleasure be communicated.

JAMES MOTT.

Inquiry may be made of Abishai Way, Samuel Thompson, Mason & M'Donnough, M'Clurg & Denniston, Pittsburgh. May 17--3mo

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M'DONALD, Esq. late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

By the Will of Mr. M'Donald, the undersigned are fully authorised to sell and convey any part of his estate. We offer for sale several fine FARMS and Tracts of Land in this and the neighboring counties, together with a great variety of LOTS in Birmingham and Allegheny-Town. The titles are unquestionable.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
STEPHEN COLWELL,
Exrs. of John M'Donald, deceased.

May 31—3mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.---tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 60 Front street, to *CURE STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off.

JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care.

WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830---tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor, for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM, JR.

Pittsburgh, May 24---te

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18—tf.

FELIX BRUNOT.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't. Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25---tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams.

ALEX. FERGUSON,
GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

June 18.—tf.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823---tf

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21---tf

W. B. M'CLURE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE No. 44 Fourth street, under Lambdin's Museum. April 8---tf

TO BE LET:

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

HUGUS'S ARRACK.—An additional supply of this pure Domestic Liquor has been received from the manufacturer, and is now offered for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 28. Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

120 BARRELS REFINED SUGAR, from the manufactory of N. Goodale, New Orleans, now landing per s. b. Highlander, for sale on consignment, at reduced prices, by COCHRAN & IRWIN, Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, June 17---tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829---tf. *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

☞PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.---tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street
November 19, 1830.

MOROCCO

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)		
Coachmakers' do.	(variety of colors.)	
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART,

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.---tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,---all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829---tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.--tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
46 WOOD STREET,
Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American, DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830---1y

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queens ware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above.

April 15---tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE.

March 22, 1831.---tf Front street.